the cry of the poor and needy. Oh, Holy One! wilt thou not save me?

God pity the poor heart, for man has little sympathy for the erring. And now, on this beautiful Christmas eve, while the bells are pealing out from every spire and tower to greet the day when the Holy One came to seek and save the "lost sheep of the house of Israel," we pass unheeding by many an erring brother and sister, without so much as a gentle look to say, "Turn thou, poor wanderer." "Gos help them—God help us, for much we lack."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1854.

THE DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

Every person sending us a subscriber to the Daily National Era, shall have a copy of the Weekly Era for nine months.

Persons living at points where there is a daily mail, will find it a great convenience to receive our Daily, containing, as it does, the latest Markets, Telegraphic Despatches, and reports of Congress.

We need hardly say, that, large as is our Weekly, we are obliged to leave out much that

is published in the Daily. We must again earnestly solicit our friends

Weekly. To our brethren of the Press, especially deeply grateful for the generous, cordial man-ner in which they have urged and sustained When a club of subscribers has been for-warded, additions may be made to it, on the our new enterprise; and we are under very heavy obligations to our voluntary agents for their continued exertions. Were it not for the

burden we have assumed, we should shrink

from urging them not to stay their efforts. Every person sending us five dollars for the Daily Era, from the 1st of February to the 1st of September, shall receive the Weekly, after the close of the Daily, till the 31st of De-

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY NATIONAL EBA I shall issue, on the 2d day of January en-

suing, the Daily NATIONAL ERA, a Political and Literary Newspaper.

In Politics, it will advocate the Rights

Man, and the Equality of Rights, and oppose whatever violates or tends to violate them, whether this be Involuntary Personal Servitude, Civil Despotism, Spiritual Absolutism, Class Legislation, the Selfishness of Capital, the Tyranny of Combination, the Oppression of a Majority, or the Exactions of a Party. It will hold no fellowship with the Whi

and Democratic organizations, believing that the main issues on which they have been arraved against each other are obsolete or settle and that they are now chiefly used by the Sec tional Interest of Slavery, to impair the love of Liberty natural to the American mind, and to subjugate the American People to its rule. Disclaiming all connection with them, it will yet honestly seeking through them to advance the substantial interests of the country, although it must believe that they have not chosen the

better way.

It will be a supporter of the Independent Democracy, which holds that the Truths of the Declaration of Independence are practical; that

In no sense will it be the organ of a Party, or a mere Party Paper, but absolutely "free and independent," claiming to speak by "authority" for nobody except its editor, and recognising no authority in any quarter to prescribe it ourse and policy.
In Literature, it will aim to unite the Beau

tiful with the True, and to make both immediately subservient to the practical purposes o Able correspondents, at home and abroad,

have been secured, and ampie provision has been made for its Literary Miscellany. It will publish condensed reports of the p ceedings of Congress, explain movements in that body, the causes of which do not always questions at issue between Liberty and Slavery. The extensive subscription of the Weekly Era, which, during the year about to close, has reached the number of twenty-eight thousand.

must make it an eligible medium for advertisers. The Daily Era will be issued on a sheet as large as that of the Daily National Intelligencer, on the 2d day of January, 1854, and daily thereafter, until the 1st of September, 1854, (or longer, should Congress continue in session,) AT the result then WARRANT, the publication will be resumed on the 1st of December following, by

As but sixteen days intervene between this and the 2d of January, it is important that subscriptions be forwarded at once. Payment in advance will be invariably G. BAILEY.

PROSPECTUS OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

Washington, December 15, 1853.

The National Era is a weekly newspaper

devoted to Literature and Politics. In Literature, it sims to unite the Beautiful with the True, and to make both immediately subservient to the practical purposes of every-In Politics, it advocates the Rights of Man

and the Equality of Rights, and opposes what-ever violates or tends to violate them, whether this be Involuntary Personal Servitude, Civil mountains, they would have succeede I. Despotism, Spiritual Absolutism, Class Legis-lation, the Selfishness of Capital, the Tyranny of Combination, the Oppression of a Majority, or the Exactions of Party.
It holds no fellowship with the Whig and

Democratic organizations, believing that the main issues on which they have been arrayed against each other are obsolete or settled, and that they are now chiefly used by the Sectional erty natural to the American mind, and to jugate the American People to its rule. Disclaiming all connection with them, it yet sympathizes with those of their adherents who are honestly seeking through them to advance the al interests of the country, although it must believe that they have not chosen the

better way.
It is a supporter of the Independent Democluration of Independence are practical, that in their light the Constitution States is to be interpreted, that to them the laws and institutions and usages of the country should be conformed-a Party, whose but for the sake of Freedom and Progress and Law, not for the sake of Law, but for the Protection of Human Rights and Intereststhe only sure foundation of order and concord.

In no sense is it the organ of a Party, or a mere Party Paper, but absolutely "free and independent," claiming to speak "by authoricy" for nobody except its editor, and recognising no authority in any quarter to prescribe its course and policy.

The Eighth Volume of the Era will com-

mence on the first of January ensuing, and be enlarged by the addition of four columns. We have neglected no means that could promise to make it an agreeable companion for the House-hold and an efficient co-adjutor to the enlighted Politician. It has secured able correspondents at home and abroad, and no journal in

enabled to keep a constant watch upon the action of the Federal Government in relation to all questions at issue between Liberty and

The only journal at the seat of the Federal Government, representing the Anti-Slavery Sentiment of the Republic, while the Pro-Slavery Sentiment is represented here by four daily papers, nearly all of them being liberally sustained by Governmental patronage, it asks the support of all who believe, in sincerity, that the Union was formed to secure the blessings ion was formed to secure the blessings of Liberty, and not to perpetuate the curse of

Payment in advance is invariably required. To prevent annoyance and less to ourselves and readers, to preserve meir files unbroken, and to enable us to know how large an edition of the paper to issue, all subscriptions should be renewed before they expire. We have no credit-subscribers on our books.

TERMS. Five copies Single copy six months Ten copies six months

These are the terms for both old and new ubscribers forwarding their own subscriptions AGENTS.

Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each renewed subscriber—except in the case of

to increase the list of the Daily, as well as may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the per-weekly. months: a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$8, to a copy for six months; a the Independent Democratic Press, we are club of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at

Money to be forwarded by mail at our risk Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposite. When money is sent, notes on the Banks of Boston, New York, Phil-

adelphia, or Baltimore, are preferred. New England notes are at less discount than New York State notes, and these less than Western P. S. Newspapers friendly to our enterprise

they may see proper.

THE TRICKSTERS AND THE DUPES.

The passage of the Compromise Measures of 1850 naturally allayed the general agitation that prevailed on questions of Slavery. The great majority of the People, who had been arrayed in support of Free Soil and Free Labor, seeing that the practical issues which had engaged their attention were disposed of, felt as if nothing more remained to be accomplished; what had been done they could not unde. Nobody proposed to repeal the Texas Boundary Bill, the acts for the formation of Territorial Governments in Utah and New Mexico, for the admission of California, or for the prohibition of Slave Importation in the District of Columbia. All these were considered settled measures, so that the whole Territorial Question, which had produced the excitement, was withdrawn from politics. As to the declaration in relation to the admission of feture States, it was well understood that that could be tested whenever the application should be ral effect of the rest-the Fugitive Slave Law. the Law as to the decision of inexorable Fate. well to take heed. We are glad to know that and institutions and usages of the country to irritate the masses, although not deemed a its Southern supporters, bids it be of good from their Senators and Representatives, is in for the sake of Law, but for the Protection of after all it would soon be regarded as little now, most impudent, most indecent, most flagibetter than a dead letter, they became com- tious, of all its schemes! it coolly resolves to paratively tranquil. Other interests took hold abrogate the Missouri Compromise, to break of their attention. Their feelings and thoughts the faith of a "solemn contract," as it is began to flow in their accustomed channels; an indisposition grew up among them to recur to past controversies; they re-acted now against the North, and to swindle Freedom out of past controversies; they re-acted now against the North, and to swindle Freedom out of pass. How contemptible men do appear, when

Taking advantage of this state of the public nind, the politicians, in their National Conventions, a few months afterwards, at Baltimore, by cunningly contrived resolutions of acquiescence in what had been done, and pledges to | TEREST, the aggregate Power resulting from resist all attempts to disturb it, committed the the purposes, wishes, necessities and private two old parties not only to inaction and inattention in all things pertaining to Slavery, but | ways control and shape the action of individual to positive antagonism to all movements de. members of the class. lie upon the surface, and from its position be able to keep a constant watch upon the action of the Federal Government in relation to all sensitive to its true nature and policy. sensitive to its true nature and policy.

> The Free or Independent Democracy, whose opposition to Slavery depends upon Principle. not Accident, is founded upon a clear and thorough understanding of the inherent and necessary aggressiveness of that Evil, not upon a mere paroxysmal excitement provoked by its extraordinary and excaptional exactions, were not to be lulled into security. They maintained their organization, denounced the deceptive action of the old parties and admoncure them against such a disturbing force as given him Utah and New Mexico, and now we quiet only till the Public mind was so far engrossed with other questions, that it might with impunity resume its schemes for universal domination.

> Events have abundantly attested their sa-National Conventions, with their characteristic suppleness to the Slave Power, ratified the Compromises, so called, and pledged themselves to stop all agitation, when news came from California that the Propagandists were covertly laboring to subvert its Constitution, with a proposed to subject you, we trust, not without view of opening the whole State to Slave labor. or at least of dividing it, so as to make a Slave Territory out of its southern portion. Protract. ed and desperate were their efforts, and had there been no obstacle in their way but the force of Public Opinion on this side of the

> Next followed a conspiracy for the acquisition of Cuba, constituted of heterogeneous ma- men in that body, from any respectable positerials, instigated by a variety of motives, but | tions on the Standing Committees, because they the predominant force of which was a secret did not choose to fall down and worship the purpose to uphold Slavery in that island, and fetish which commands the homage of the enhance by its annexation the strength of the drivelling tribe of politicians. Slave Interest in the United States. This Interest is not apt to make a parade of its pur- duet was such that this year there was some poses, when it can more efficiently pursue hesitation at repeating the experiment. The them under cover of other interests.

Still the People slept, narcotized by the Compromise of 1850. Rumors now reached us of plottings in Cali-

fornia to extend the area of freedom so as to embrace Lower California-to seize Sonora, a daring act, suffered Mr. Sumner to drop, aldepartment of Mexico, appropriate its riches to though requested by the opposite Party to prothe uses of Slavery, and through it to give a vide for him. chance to the Slave Power, at least to divide with Freedom the empire of the Pacific. The the Pacific Railroad affords another illustration denouement of this game has just been an- of the ignoble spirit of sectionalism that reigns sham Republic, and his slave code of Louis- of the session, Mr. Chase submitted a resolu-

the Pacific, binding in indissoluble bands the road from the western boundary of the Missis two extremes of our vast empire. It was a sippi States to California-thus taking the inwork, fit to be done, necessary to be done, en- itiative in that great work. Not long after sectional claims, and demanded that this According to Parliamentary usage or courtesy

Southwestern border, for which we are to pay \$20,000,000 - a capital price for wild-lands! But, see the inducement; we copy from an

are of infinite less consequence than the engage-ment for the cession of territory in the Mesilla Valley Under this article the United States acquire a railway route south of the Gila, and a portion of the valuable province of Sonora, embracing territory sufficient for two or three

"In return for these important concession the United States agree to pay \$20,000,000-\$5,000,000 of which are to be retained to com-

\$5,000,000 of which are to be retained to compensate the claimants to the Tehuantepec route. We did not anticipate so judicious a disposition of the surplus in the Treasury.

"The distinguishing merits of this treaty are, first, that it adjusts all the disputes between the United States and Mexico, and thus cements the amicable relations of the two Governments. cements the amicable relations of the two Governments; secondly, that it removes every inducement to filibuster invasions of Mexican soil; thirdly, that it secures the only safe and practicable route for a railway to the Pacific; and lastly, and chiefly, it gives the South a charge for two experiences.

chance for two or three more slave States.

"Such being the character and effect of the treaty which Mr. Gadeden has negotiated with the Mexican Government, we may safely anticipate its ratification, despite the resistance of the Abelitionists. An attempt will be made s in the case of the treaty of Guadalupe dalgo, to encumber it with Anti Slavery restric tions, and otherwise to embarrass its progress but such are its great and manifest advan-tages, that we confidently expect its ratification thout much difficulty or delay.

Two great triumphs for Slavery, in virtue of the blessed peace secured by the Compromise of 1850-a Southern route for a railway, and an area for two or three more slave States! How wicked the Free-Soilers are, to keep up agitation! What "a full and final settlement was the Compromise of 1850, of all questions! What a keen-sighted tribe are the politicians of the North! How profound the sagacity, how magnificent the patriotism of her People Those Baltimore platforms-how sacredly have they been adhered to by the Slave Interest

Is it to be wondered at that a Tyrant, inflawhich once confronted it, by the officious alli- the Central route. ance of Northern politicians, and the blind passivity of the Northern People, should in the year 1854 contemplate a scheme of aggrandizement, which in 1850 it had never dreamed of? Then, it admitted that the immense domain beyond the Mississippi, and above 36 deg. | ahead. 30 min., capable of being organized into an indefinite number of free States, was exempt styled, every part of which, so far as it con- desire the organization of Nebraska, we would cerns Slavery, has been faithfully fulfilled by rather wait until after another election for nearly all that it gained by that "bargain." The leading slaveholders, with some respect for good faith, did not conceive this projectit was suggested by Northern politicians, who understand clearly enough that the SLAVE Ininterests of the whole slaveholding class, will al- never reach the Presidency.'

Well-shall we submit to this last exaction It is a part of the Compromise of 1850, is it that the Slave Power shall say and do what i pleases, while we, the People, must put our hands on our mouths, and our mouths in the dust, and-be still? The spirit of concession and forbearance requires us, does it, after having been smitten on one cheek, to turn the other, after having been robbed of our cloak. to suffer the robber to take away our coat also We have gone with our oppressor a mile, and brotherly love now requires that we should go ished the People that no Compromise could se- with him twain! The Holy Compromises have Slavery-that the Slave Interest would remain must bear in acquiescence, while they hand over to him five hundred thousand square

miles more of Territory! People of the North, Immigrants, who crowd our shores to find a shelter from Foreign Despotism, Non-Slaveholders of all sections, have gacity. Hardly had the Democratic and Whig you made up your minds to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," meekly doing political service for the slaveholders, as the negroes attend to his personal service?

We have done what we could to arouse vo to a sense of the degradation to which it is some effect. Indications are appearing in all quarters of manful resistance.

CHIVALRY ILLUSTRATED

Last winter, the majority of the Senate, at the dictation of the Power that rules this Government, excluded Messrs, Chase and Sumner two of the most able lawyers and best-read

The notice taken of this magnanimous con-Democratic Caucus, by an extraordinary effort of heroism, ventured so far as to provide for Mr. Chase, whose business habits and experience render his services on any committee in valuable; but the Whigs, unable to rival this

The constitution of the Select Committee or counced in the overthrow of Capt. Walker, his in the Senate. Soon after the commencement tion that the Committee on Roads and Canals Meantime, a grand idea possessed the public (of which he is a member) be instructed to inmind—the project of a National Highway to quire into the expediency of constructing a tirely within the means of the People and their wards, he called up his resolution, and Mr. Government. But, all kinds of obstacles were Gwin moved an amendment to it, (which was interposed, and why? The same selfish, in- carried,) ordering a Select Committee on the triguing, grasping luterest, interposed with its subject. The resolution, as amended, passed. Highway should be constructed, not along a Mr. Chase was fairly entitled to the post of central route, equally accessible to the differ- Chairman of the Select Committee; but, be ted, safe and practicable, but that it zations, it was not surprising that the custom

power, it still kept a longing eye on Mexico. it was on his motion, after all projects in relation to a Pacific Highway had failed in the last tion to a Pacific Highway had failed in t Treaty which, it is stated, secures 39,000,000 the road, with a view of submitting whatever north of the line so often named. And now, after actively going on, and a great mass of invaluable editorial in the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer of Chase intermit his labors after the adjourn-January 18th-good authority. Having dis- ment of Congress. He brought the subject be- condition which reconciled the Anti-Slavery cussed the other stipulations of the Treaty, it fore the People of the West, and his services men to its passage! were noticed in the most honorable manner by the Authorities and People of St. Louis.

In view of all this, and of the fact that he had taken the initiative in the business in the Senate this session, it was due to him that he should be placed on the Select Committee So thought the caucus that arranged the matter for the final decision of the Chair; but it will surprise the country when it shall learn that from this Select Committee, as named by Mr. Atchison, President pro tem. of the Senate, the able Senator from Ohio has been excluded ! Here are the names :

Mr. Gwin, of California, Chairman. Mr. BRIGHT of Indiana, Mr. Rusk of Texas, Mr. Douglas of Illinois Mr. BELL of Tennessee, Mr. EVERETT of Massachu

Mr. SEWARD of New York.

Mr. GEYER of Missouri,* Mr. Evans of South Carolina-Any one of whom could have been quite as well spared, a majority of whom could have been better spared than the man who (since Mr. Benton's retirement from the Senate) thus far has devised the only measures in that body

relating to the road, of any practical value. Does any man imagine that, had Mr. Chase bent his knee to the dark spirit of Slavery, he would have been thus prescribed? How long do the supporters of the "peculiar institution" think they can thus arrogate to themselves all honor and power? It has come to this, that a man must swear by negro slavery before he is considered entitled to political position, or even social equality.

For one, we reject the test, defy those who propose, and detest and scorn those who ae-

* The People of Missonri will appreciate Mr. Atchson's devotion to their interests, when they learn that the name of Mr. Gever, whom sickness and absence will probably prevent from giving any attention te ted with triumph after triumph, rendered inso- the business of the Committee, was substituted for lent by the disorganization of the Opposition that of Mr. Chase, the known and active friend of

MUTTERING THUNDER

The People are beginning to awake. The heavy, single drops, and deep mutterings, which precede the tempest, are, already, felt

We extract below a stern warning to Representatives from Ohio, uttered, in due season, from its grasp. So absolutely was the condi- by the Sandusky Daily Mirror, a stanch Old made. Only one measure disturbed the gene- tion of the Territory fixed, that it bowed to Line Democratic sheet, to which they will do

" Dougras's Neppasys _ Let no member Congress vote for Douglas's bill for Territorial government to Nebraska. If any do, they had not etter return to Ohio-mark it they resolve at Baltimore against agitation of the Slavery subject, and then repair to Washington, and open the pow-wow, anew. These clap-trap politicians must mean that they alone have the right to talk on that subject, and nobody else. By such a course, Mr. Douglas may get himself elected to take care of his 140 slaves in Mississippi, but he can

THE CASE TRULY STATED

The reader must excuse us, but on such a subject as that brought up by the Nebraska Bill and Report, we intend to iterate and reterate the Truth as it is.

All sorts of sophistry and falsehood are now esorted to, for the purpose of mystifying the People in regard to the Nebraska movement. We, who oppose the abrogation of the Misouri Compromise now, it is sneeringly remarked, were bitterly hostile to it in 1850. This is false. That Compromise was not under discussion in 1850; no party were arrayed for or against it. Nobody proposed to disturb it. What we did oppose was, a motion to form a new Compromise, by which the line agreed upon in 1820, viz. 36 deg. 30 min., should be extended to the Pacific ocean, with a provision that Slavery should not exist north, and the understanding that it should exist south of that line. This was the motion of Mr. Douglas; it proposed a new Compromise, not the reaffirmation of the old one. The Pro-Slavery part of the latter was a fact accomplished-the Anti-Slavery part remained to be accomplished. The new Compromise proposed to surrender the larger portion of the Territory acquired from Mexico to Slavery, and also to abandon to the curse, the whole of whatever acquisitions we might thereafter make on this Continent, south of 36 deg. 30 min. A proposition so monstrous could not be telerated even by

the hack politicians of the North. Had an attempt been made in 1850 to abrogate the Missouri Compromise, we should have resisted it for the same reason that we resist such an attempt now-because the only part of it remaining to be fulfilled is what Freedom gained by it. But this is the very reason why the Pro-Slavery Party now seek its abrogation. All that remains of it is, a solemn provision, without which Missouri could not have been admitted into the Union that slavery shall be "forever" excluded from all the original Territory of Louisiana, north of 36 deg. 30 min, and therefore it must be repealed! This is the good faith of the Slave Power. This is the lagrant swindle it is scheming, under cover of the Compromises of 1850.

Suppose this vast region of Nebraska had first been settled, and organized into free States, and that the settlement of the Territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. had been so delayed the representatives of the North deliberately attempt to establish Free instead of Slaveholdno express provision, no faith plighted in words, could be appealed to against such a movement! be thundered in the ears of the North, and we

stipulation in it in favor of Liberty, the only

This is honor, this is good faith this is chiv.

"THE CITIZEN." We reprint a portion of the Citizen's article,

conied into the Era a few days ago, for the purpose of a few additional comments We are not Abolitioniste-no more

olitionists than Moses, or Socrates, or Jesus Christ. We deny that it is a crime, or a wrong, or even a peccadillo, to hold slaves, to buy slaves, to seli slaves, to keep slaves to their work by flogging or other needful coer-By your silence,' says Mr. Haughton, 'you

will become a participator in their wrongs.' But we will not be silent when occasion calls for speech; and, as for being a participator in the wrongs, we, for our part, wish we had a good plantation, well stocked with healthy negroes, in Alabama. There, now—is Mr. Haughton "What right has he to call upon Mr. Mitchel,

Haughton knows, was always distasteful to him in Ireland? Are we a Jonah, that we should do this thing—that we should take up (whether we will or not) Mr. Haughton's outery against Nineveh, that great city? Have we escaped out of the whale's belly for this?

These remarks are said to have been written by Mr. Mitchel, co-editor of the paper, one of the Irish patriots who have recently escaped rom exile in Van Dieman's Land, and found refuge in this country. That they are flippant, vulgar, and inhuman, even well-bred weholders admit. They stamp his preten- just appeared in the Atlas, which seems to us sions to patriotism and love of liberty, with hy- of dubious import. It does not retract any porpoerisy. All his declamation in Ireland against oppression, was the offspring of selfish-

ess, not principle. When a man resists a Tyranny attempted against himself, he simply does his duty; he serves no more praise for his conduct than one who tries to save himself from drowning. or burning, or starving. He acts from an instinct of self-preservation. When he unites with others in resistance against a Tyranny weighing them all down, the same instinct is at work, but other motives are superaddedsuch as fondness for excitement, envy of superiority, ambition for distinction, indignation against injustice, sympathy with associates in adversity. All of these may be operative, and the result of the mixed forces is, what is ordinarily called patriotism, which approaches pure selfishness, or noble disinterestedness, just as the selfish or the social motives may have

The highest form of Patrictism is that in which its resistance to Tyranny is dictated and States is to be interpreted; that to them the laws This was an agitating measure—it continued But in 1854, a Northern politician, outstripping an address to the people of that great State, regulated, not so much by a sense of personal grievance as by a sense of stern justice-where sufficient cause for organized re-istance, but cheer, for even this grand heritage of Free- circulation for signatures, and will appear on the patriot demands equal rights and equal once a system of policy for its limitation and extinction. This was the patriotism, to a certain extent of the French People, when they dethroned Louis Philippe and established a Republic: in the hour of their own enfranchisement, they gave freedom to their colonists, who had been suffering under a worse Despotism than that which afflicted them.

This is not the patriotism of the "Citizen" editor. It has no element of humanity in it. ration to frame its Constitution for itself with The fact that he shamelessly sanctions a syscal right, subjects them to perpetual social distasteful to every State Rights Democrat." degradation, and leaves them not a single natural right, save that of life, and even that without adequate legal security; and that, according to his own account, he would, if he could, become an actual participator in the Despotism created by such a system, demonstrates, conclusively, that his opposition, in Ire- ously refrains from contradicting the assumpland, to British supremacy, was simply a strife for the mastery. It is impossible that such a differ toto calo; and this "the organ" knows, man can believe in the doctrine of Natural Rights, in Humanity, in Democracy. He cannot be a just man, a sincere hater of oppression, a friend of mankind. Let him be assured that he has brought his brutality and blasphemy to the wrong market. Intelligent Slaveholders generally make no parade of devotion to Slavery, but plead for it as, under existing circumstances, the only relation in which two different races can co-exist; and those who are designated as their special friends at the North. wish them simply to remain undisturbed by discussion and protest. The passion aroused by this brawler for liberty in Ireland, for flogging negross in America, will nauseate both classes. The Albany Register, a conservative Whig paper, devoted to the Compromises, and opposed

to Abolitionism, save of the "Citizen" article : "This is a bad beginning for a man who claims to have suffered so largely in the cause of human freedom. It is a bad exhibition of taste. This flippant and irreverent use of the Redeemer's name savors of blasphemy, and this free talk about 'buying and solling and flogging slaves,' argues against the editors' notions of human rights in the abstract, or as a matter of principle. We are as far as most men from being abolitionists. We are for giving the Constitution full scope, and carry-ing out, frankly and perfectly, all its provisions, and fulfilling its guarantees to the letter; but when we see the 'Patriot Mitchel,' as a matter of choice, advocating the buying and selling and the flogging of slaves, and hear him regret that he has not the ability to engage in the traffic, we cannot but think the title conferred upon him is an utter misnomer, and that it would be more truthful to call hir Mitchel the demagogue,' or the tyrant." No less disgusted are the foreign Democrats

nal published in New York, rebukes him sharply, and prints a long letter to Mr. Mitchel, that its different portions were now for the first from ALEXANDRE HOLINSKY, reproaching him time to be brought under government, what an | with his shameless inconsistency, and denouncoutery would be raised in the South, should ing his sentiments, as anti-Christian, anti-Catholic, and anti-Democratic, as mortifying to the Liberalists of the Old World, as they are ing Institutions therein—and this, too, although to "Democrats of divers nations" in New York. A word as to the deportment of strangers in relation to this Question of Slavery. We can Treachery! Punic Faith! Hypocrisy! would easily understand why a foreigner coming to stitution, may allow Slavery if they choose, vote for this bill, "the organ," in the teeth of settle among us, whatever devotion to Freedom should soon hear of another Nashville Conven- he may have shown in foreign struggles, may tion, to deliberate on "the mode and measure shrink from taking any active or prominent of redress" for the foul wrongs inflicted on the part in our controversies on this subject. A stages of citizenship, on questions arraying good faith in the actual case submitted to us! sections of the Union against each other. It Congressional intervention can impair this condition of the inhabitants!! The Union was shaken to its foundations in is not to be expected that he can understand right. ent sections of the Union, and which had been longing to neither of the ruling party organi- 1820—the friends of constitutional liberty had their nature and bearings, at first, and prema-

among us. "Le Republicain," a French jour-

Everywhere on the look-out to advance its required, not by courtesy, but by justice; for templated by the framers of the Constitution. and that he shall studiously avoid giving any invalidate it, by conferring on the People there intent upon another object, lets the truth one

THE ALBANY ATLAS AND "THE OEGAN"-

When the Barnburners or Radical Demomise Measures of 1850, and agreed to support itself agree as to "the necessity of preserving General Pierce, we were distinctly assured by the status quo of the Territory, as left by the many of their leading men, that their position | Compromises of 1820 and of 1850!!" was that of mere acquiescence, not approvalthat their principles on the subject of Slaveryextension were unchanged-and that, should raved as one man in defence of free soil and

The time to redeem their pledge has come; that "practical question" is now upon us; the Nebraska Bill proposes to supplant the Missouri Compromise of 1820, shielding five hun- pealing it. It is the old game of dodge and ings it arouses, the combinations to which dred thousand square miles of country from Slavery, by the non-intervention doctrine of the Cass Nicholson letter, which breaks down pose the game and hold the gamesters up to honors. every safeguard against the intrusion of the

As might have been expected the New York Evening Post, never false to Freedom, promptly avowed its hostility to the new measure, exposed its fraudulent character, and has steadily exerted itself to grouse Public Opinion to op-

Next followed the Albany Atlas, which spoke out with clearness and decision, and we began to hope that the solemn pledge of the Radical Democracy was about to be honorably redeemed. Another and later article, however, has tion of its former article, but it does not evince its usual keenness in detecting and exposing the double-dealing which stamps the Nebraska bill. In relation to the "clerical error," mentioned by the Sentinel, it remarks-

"It would seem from all this that the braska bill is not yet completed, and that it is hoped in some quarters to make it more positively objectionable than it now is. We shall therefore postpone further discussion of it, at least till we see what it is."

This is precisely what the friends of the bill desire-to induce a postponement of all discussion of it by its opponents, till it can be brought up in Congress, and forced through that body, without opportunity being afforded to the People to rally against it.

Next Monday has been set apart for its special consideration in the Senate, and we apprehend every means will be resorted to for the purpose of securing a snap judgment in its favor. Let the Atlas postpone the discussion a little longer, and it will have nothing to

The article in that paper is copied in "the organ," to the comments of which it is a reply; rial columns of the latter, in editorial type tion, and his countrymen and mankind are to without any word of dissent, we presume it is be benefited. This was the Patriotism, in an deemed satisfactory by the Administration. honorable degree, of many of the Revolution- The closing paragraph is worthy of attention. ary Fathers of this country, who, when they "It is but justice to it, ("the organ,") says asserted their independence of Great Britain on the Atlas, as well as ourselves, however, to say, the fundamental ground of natural rights, saw that we probably do not disagree in our views the inconsistency of Slavery, and instituted at of the necessity of preserving the status quo of the territory, as left by the Compromises of 1820 and of 1851, and of extending the Fugitive Slave Law over this part of the public domain. (for though the Constitution only names fugitives from and to a 'State,' as within the clause, the right of Congress to legislate on this subject in Territories is established by precedent, and is, indeed, an unquestionable duty,) and of the right of every State in the Confedeout the permission of Congress-a permission tem which strips human beings of every politi- which, as it assumes the right of negation, is

We have placed the noticeable portion of the extract in italic. The Atlas assumes that "the organ" probably agrees with it as to "the necessity of preserving the status quo of the Territory, as left by the Compromises of 1820 and 1850," and "the organ" disingenution. They not only do not agree, but they if the Atlas does not; for, it says-"The Nebraska bill carries out the principles of the Compromise of 1850. It leaves the

people of the Territory untrammelled by Con-Again, it quotes with approbation the follow-

ing remarks from the Detroit Free Press, which seems to consider an oracular exponent of Northern sentiment : "The report of the Committee on Territories

which we printed yesterday, makes our readers acquainted with the proposed plan upon which all Territories shall be hereafter organized. It is, simply, to leave all matters of territorial legislation to the people of the Territories them-selves. When Congress has organized a Territory—erected and set in motion the machinery of its Government—its duties have been performed and its legitimate powers exhausted. Thenceforth the people are their own rulers in respect to all their domestic affairs, and interference from any other power is anti-democratic and arbitrary. And when a people inhabiting such Territory ask to be admitted into the Union as a sovereign State, Congress has but to inquire whether the Constitution they present for their government is republican in form and intent. Their domestic concerns—their local aws, present and future-do not come under

the purview of Congress.

"This is the doctrine in brief of General Case's Nicholson letter and of the Compromise Measures; and it is the only dectrine upon which Territories can be organized and States admitted. Congress has no more power to inhibit any particular institution in a Territory than it has to establish it, and vice versa."

Finally, the 21st section of the bill itself declares, "That, in order to avoid all misconstruc tion, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of Slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation the following propositions and prin-ciples established by the Compromise Measures of 1850, to wit:

"First, that all questions pertaining to Sla very in the Territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives."

Two distinct assumptions run through all these extracts: one is, that the people of Nebrasks, when they come to form a State Con- a pretext to justify before their constituents a and Congress shall have no power to deny it ry, by the Bill, will have the right to legislate the Territory the right to exclude or establish on the question of Slavery for themselves, to Slavery, coolly asserts that it is "silent as to tolerate the system if they choose, and that no the question of Slavery during the Territorial

the country can surpass the condense trespects contributors to its Literary Department.

The Era publishes condensed reports of the proceedings of Congress, explains movements in that body, the causes of which do not always lie upon the surface, and from its position is upon the surface, and from its position is condensed to come in a southern course, but that it agains, it was not surprising that the customs and practicable, but that it agains, it was not surprising that the customs and practicable, but that it agains, it was not surprising that the customs and practicable, but that it agains, it was not surprising that the customs and provided that Slavery and they repeatedly refused to come in as a Slave State, we would allow Missouri to come in as a Slave State, and form its position is allow Missouri to come in as a Slave State, and form its position is allow Missouri to come in as a Slave State, and form its position is allow Missouri to come in as a Slave State, and form its position is allow Missouri to come in as a Slave State, and in that the customs allow Missouri to come in as a Slave State, and form its position is allow Missouri to come in as a Slave State, and in that the customs and they repeatedly refused to allow Missouri to come in as a Slave State, and in that the customs allow Missouri to come in as a Slave State, and in the custom allow Missouri to come in as a Slave State, and form its position is allow Missouri to come in as a Slave State, and in the custom allow Missouri to come in as a Slave State, and form its position in the majority, and they repeatedly refused to come in as a Slave State, and form its position in the custom and the majority and they repeatedly refused to come in as a Slave State, and form its position in the custom and the majority and they repeatedly refused to come in as a Slave State, and form its position in the sum of the majority, and they repeatedly refused to come in as a Slave State, and form or find the custom and the majority and the custom and the major

arrange all difficulties, and he returns with a plorations of the different routes proposed for should be no Slavery "forever" in Territory haste, officious zeal, and in vulgar terms, he from the time it first spoke on the subject down volunteers his support to a system of political to this hour, has constantly asserted that such is of Mexican acres to the United States, on our information might be collected to this Congress. having derived all the advantages from this and social Despotism, which three-fourths of the intent and effect of the bill. So that the Under that resolution, explorations have been compromise or covenant which they were enti- the People of his adopted country regard with Missouri Compromise, which was not interfered tled to, the Slavery men, with Mr. Douglas at aversion, and the most reasonable and candid with by the Compromises of 1850, but the prininformation has been obtained. Nor did Mr. their head, coolly resolve to abrogate the only of the other fourth claim toleration for only ciple of which was reaffirmed in clear, intelligible terms in those Compromises, is to be set | the Committee shall act, let it be to recom aside by this Bill. And yet the Albany Atlas, with an excess of credulity and charity, incomprehensible except on the presumption of a any clap-trap about the Compromises of tea determination on its part not to break with the erats of New York acquiesced in the Compro- Administration, claims that the Union and

O, for frank, plain, manly, straightforward

dealing in our politics! We saw, the moment the deceptive bill was introduced, that it would Representatives, by an overwhelming vote and it become again a practical question, they afford shelter to dodgers-to politicians, on one without a single word of reference to the s would be found where they stood in 1848, ar- hand afraid of their Party and of Slavery, on very Question, might have been brought fathe other, of their constituents. Slavery would ward again, and it would have passed both be satisfied by the indirect repeal of the Mis- Houses, without much opposition souri Compromise, their constituents might be appeased by the statement that there was no used as a foot-ball by politicians, and always clause in the Bill positively and formally re- will be. North and South they know the feel deceit, in which the North always gets cheat- leads, the embarrassments in which it is any ed. The Atlas was keen enough in 1848 to ex. involve ambitious men, aspiring to Presidenta contempt; will it suffer itself and its associates to be hoodwinked now? Is it not of as much importance to preserve free, the old Territory | movement? Did they not clearly understand of the Union, consecrated to Liberty for the | that it involved the re-agitation of the Slavery last thirty-three years, with its immense capaci- Question, in all its forms? Did they not for ties for sustaining a free-labor population, as it see that it would bring up for discussion the was to keep Slavery out of the new Territory, old questions touching the power of Congress acquired from Mexico? In this more flagrant over Territory and Territorial Slavery, the and outrageous conspiracy of the Slave Power | right of the People of a Territory to legislate to establish universal empire, we can hardly on Slavery, without Congressional intervention believe that it will abandon its old faith, and the doctrines of the Nicholson Letter the Old place itself under the guidance of such a paper | nance of 1787, the Missouri Compromise &c. as " the organ."

THE LAST ARTIFICE.

Bear it in mind, that from the time the bill by the Southern Press, and by Northern jour-

"It will be remembered that the bill, as proposed to be amended by Mr. Douglas, re-enacts and applies to Nebraska the clause on Slavery and applies to Nebraska the clause on Slavery adopted in the Compromise of 1850. That clause is silent as to the question of Slavery during the Territorial condition of the inhabitants, but expressly recognises and asserts their right to come into the Union as a State, either with or without the institution of Slavery, as they may determine in their Constitution

The Administration hopes, by this announcement, which flatly contradicts the assumptions which ran through all the editorials of "the organ" on the subject up to Friday, to gain for the bill the undivided support of the Demoeratic Representatives from the three great States, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. States, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York.

They can send home to their constituents the with the rights of all. The bill was prepared Union, containing an authoritative declaration, somewhat hastily. It is considered a big clause relatingt o Slavory is "silent as to the also looked upon as quite a cunning test as to question of Slavery during the Territorial condition of the inhabitants"—thus leaving, they will add, the Missouri Compromise in full hit at the Administration or at its policy, or at force in the Territory. So, you see, dear People, they will argue, that the clause, after all the clamor of the agitators, only asserts a right which you yourselves have never questionedthat of a people, forming a State Constitution. to adopt what institutions they choose!

We shall see whether the "dear People" are to be cheated by this last "dodge." They shall not be, if we can help it.

"That clause," the "organ" says, "is silent as to the question of Slavery during the Territorial condition of the inhabitants." So we said, in our first article on the subject, but, as it was inserted without any reason, was extraneous to the bill, in no respect relating to a Territorial organization, and as it was associated with other provisions in the bill contem plating the existence of Slavery in the Territory, we fairly inferred that it was intended virtually to annul the Missouri Compromise, and raise a presumption in favor of Territorial Slavery. This inference was confirmed by the arguments of the report, which assimilated the condition of the Territories of Utah and New Mexico in 1848 with that of Nebraska in 1854, arguing that the same provisions in relation to Slavery should be applied to the latter as to the former, and explaining that such was the effect and intention of the Bill. This view was taken by the "organ," whiel, in commenting on the first article of the Albany At-

las, said of the Bill: "It leaves the People of the Territory trammeled by Congressional intervention."

But, as the Sentinel and the section it represents, although inclining to the same view, desired to put the intent and effect of the bill beyond a doubt, Mr. Douglas supplied an additional section, which, we were gravely in formed, had been omitted through "a clerical error." Here it is again-we like to print it, so explicitly does it define and establish the meaning of "that clause" which the "organ" says is "silent as to the question of Slavery out of the only benefit conceded to them by the during the Territorial condition of the inhahitants." Ayc-it gives it a voice so clear and unmistakable, that the Northern man who now gives his support to the Bill, must stand convicted of a vote to repeal the Missouri Compromise. No sophistry of "the organ" can save him from this condemnation. " SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That,

in order to avoid all misconstruction, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of Slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation the following propositions and principles established by the Compromise Measures of 1850-

very in THE TERRITORIES, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives."

This is the doctrine of General Cass in his Nicholson Letter, and this, if the bill pass, is to be the Law of the Territory: the People of plant Free Labor in the half million of square the Territory may exclude or accept Slavery, without Congressional intervention, in utter disregard of the Missouri Compromise.

And yet, now that it is necessary to furnish Mr. Dean, and other gentlemen of that class, its previous editorials, and in the face of this admission for that reason; the other is, that the 21st section of the bill, asserting that its true people of Nebraska, even while it is a Territo- intent and meaning is, to give to the people of

Will the "dear People" suffer themselves to Now, Congress in the Missouri Compromise be cheated by their honest representatives?

thought!

Gentlemen, the sooner you get rid of such a bill, the better will it be for you. Let M. Douglas have a friend ready, next Monday after having explained his views respecting to move a recommitment; and the next ; simple, legitimate bill for the formation of Territorial Government in Nebraska, without

PARTY TACTICS.

Had there been a sincere desire on the ram of leading Northern politicians to organize V. braska under a Territorial Government could easily have been accomplished. The har that was carried through the last House

But this Slavery Question has always has Were the authors of the Report and Ray

on Nebraska blind to the consequences of their

&c. ? Did they not foresee that General Care would be forced again to defend his old dogues against Senator Mason and other Southern Senators, concerning the right of the People of of Mr. Donglas was reported, it was assumed a Territory to legislate in absolute independence of Congress? Did they not foresee that nals under the influence of the South, to set amendments would be moved on one side to aside the Missouri Compromise, until Friday, put beyond all doubt the abrogation of the January 20th, when "the organ," in a leader, Missouri Compromise, and on the other, to seembodying, it is supposed, the revised views of cure its reaffirmation? Did they not foresee the Administration, made the following an- what divisions the controversy would inevitably lead to in the ranks of the supporters of the Administration, and how many unfortunate Presidential aspirants would be seduced into

fatal committals? The Union seems to be entirely satisfied with the movement, but the special correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer speaks in doubtful terms of its wisdom. He is evidently under the impression that the peculiar shape it has assumed is the result of political management for political ends. He says:

"Mr. Douglas's Nebraska bill is not deemed entirely satisfactory. The organization of the territory south of Nebraska should be provided for at the same time with it. Besides, there is a discrepancy between the bill and the report. It will be scrutinized closely, and there is a the sincerity of the professions of all as to their the prominent men who opposed the Compromise Measures, may be very adroit and skill yet, in view of the pledge of all parties not to re-open the past, or to go behind the platform of Baltimore, it is a violation in spirit of the agreement made by all. The fact is, that the bill of Mr. Douglas has much that is good in it, but the spirit in which it has been concoted is objectionable. It is cracked up here as something which is 'to catch' and 'trip up' those whom his friends imagine to be in his way for 56. I do not believe that there are many in the way of Mr. Douglas, who will make his chances for the Presidential nomination less

than they now are." It is impossible to predict the fate of this miserable Bill. Members of Congress have not yet matured their opinions or plans. Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky, has introduced an amendment, providing in express terms for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in relation to Nebraska, as if he were not sati fied with the indirect way in which the Bill secures the repeal This may be a mere ruse to meet, in advance, an amendment proposing to reaffirm the Compromise, thus giving the managers of the bill a chance to say, that as the two amendments represent the extreme orinions of the Union. the till is a fair compromise between the two, being conceived in the spirit of mutual

The Texas Senators, it is said will conter the organization of the Territory at every step. not on the merits of the Bill, but purely from considerations relating to the Indians. Their schemes for a Southern route for the Pacific Railroad have probably a great deal more to do with their policy in this matter. Mr. Everett and the Webster Whige in bot

Houses of Congress, it is reported, will oppose

the Bill. What will be the course of such Sen

ators as Messrs. Pearce and Clayton, is a mat-

ter of speculation. Some suppose them too honorable, too high-minded, to lend their support to a covert plot to cheat the free States Missouri Compromise. In some of the newspapers is a statement that only four members of the Committee on Territories in the House are favorable to the

Senate Bill; and that Mr. Orr. of South Caro lina, will oppose it. We know that in both Houses several stanet Democrats, supporters of the Administration, are pledged to resist the passage of the Bill,

and they will probably be headed by Colonel Benton Meantime, let the People speak out. The seem to have become wearied with agitation. but Demagoguism, ever thrusting this ques tion of Slavery upon them, gives them no rest. "First, that all questions pertaining to Sla- Let them shake off their lethargy, awake to the true state of affairs, hold meetings, and roll in their memorials, admonishing their Representatives and Senators to beware how they support a measure which proposes to repeal s Compromise of thirty-three years' standing for the purpose of allowing Slave Institutions to supmiles between the Western States and

Rocky Mountains.

It is with sorrow we announce the death o M. DE Bodisco, the Minister of Russia near this Government, which took place at his late residence this morning. Of the public character of this distinguished gentleman we shall not speak. In that relation he has been known to the world, and has possessed in the fullest degree the confidence of his Government. But as a member, for many years, of the social community of Washington, we may well remark that the relations of neighbor and friend, and husband and father, were by him sustained in the most exemplary manner, and that his depart-